

PHOENIX

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San Francisco State University

Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of February, MCMLXXVI

Eight pages

Beastly problem

Frozen fauna thaws out: Laboratory animals spoil



Animal carcasses lose their cool in science freezer.

Photo-Russ Lee

The Biological Science building lost its cool last week, and that caused a Big Stink.

The refrigeration unit on the first floor, where the bodies of 40 animals destined for dissection in biology classes, broke down. Nature then took its smelly course.

Becoming richer by the minute, thawed kangaroos, limp monkeys defrosted giant anteaters, birds, ostriches and orangutans, among

others, were hand-packed to the safety of sub-zero temperatures of an alternate freezer unit upstairs.

The carcasses were donated to SF State courtesy of the San Francisco Zoo for scientific purposes, said biology professor Lawrence Swan. "We managed to save most of the animals before decomposition set in. The ones that weren't saved will be buried."

Monday evening, Bruce Oka, president of the Disabled Students Union, had to be carried down three flights of stairs in his electric wheel chair when the elevators failed to work.

"I was told I would have to wait one to one and a half hours for help last Monday," Oka said.

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"A professor cut his hand (in the building) and waited five minutes for an elevator," said Baptiste. The professor eventually used the stairs.

An inspector from the State Division of Industrial Safety has been here and judged the elevator problem a nuisance, but not a safety hazard.

A private construction company expert is expected to come here in the next two weeks to examine the elevators.

"He (the expert) has studied elevators on other campuses with the same problems. We're doing all we can, but there must be more we can do," Baptiste said.

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control over the approval of the budget. But once the budget has been approved, he said, the student government should have the sole authority.

If passed, the bill would (1) require a college president to hold back only those parts of the budget he disapproves and allow the rest to be implemented, (2) prohibit the president from forcing a student government to fund an activity unless he felt the university was under a legal obligation to do so, (3) require the president to notify the student government, in writing, of his objections and state the specific policy in conflict with the budget.

"These points are already assumed by some university presidents," said Plotkin, "but there has been an increasing number of incidents involving the compelling of student funds in the last couple of years, and it's time we clarified the law."

The bill, AB 3039, is aimed at clarifying section 24054 of the state Education Code, which reads, in part, "...the president of that state college shall be responsible for ascertaining that all expenditures are in accordance with the policy of the trustees, (and) the propriety of all expenditures..."

Plotkin termed the law, as it now reads, as "too vague."

Jon Stuebbe, assistant to President Romberg, declined to comment on the bill, saying that he had not received a copy of it yet.

A spokesperson for the chancellor's governmental affairs office also declined comment, saying, "the staff is in the process of analyzing the bill." The trustees will probably take an official position on the bill when they are presented the chancellor's recommendation at their next meeting in March, she said.

Continued on Page 3, Column 6



AS President LeMonde Goodloe

Goodloe thinks that the president of the university should have some

Elevators prey on unwary passengers

by Linda Nanbu

Five elevators in the Physical Science building continue to be a major problem to the students and faculty who must use them.

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He said he has been trapped in the elevators before, when the lights went off, and the elevators would go up and down, but the doors wouldn't open.

Baptiste said no one has been hurt by the elevators, but the danger is there.

"We've had problems with the elevators falling six to nine feet and the doors closing too fast," said John Affolter, an equipment technician in the science service center.

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*****Liberty Poll*****

Photos-Martin Jeong



GEORGE ALCANTARA—"Sure I'd help fight. The British weren't doing too many good things when they were here."

by Jeff Burkhardt

SF State is full of revolutionaries, ready and willing to join the American Revolution. It may have been over 200 years ago, but not many seem to care. They're still ready.

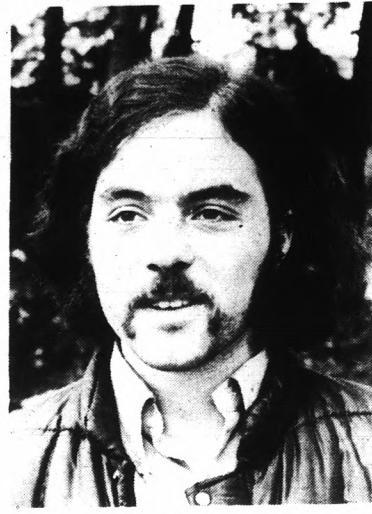
Barbara Cox, a home economics junior, would have fought the Redcoats in 1776. "I'm a little passive right now, though," she admits.

George Alcantara would have fought them too. "Sure I'd help fight. The British weren't doing too many good things when they were here," he says.

Yes, a lot of students and faculty



PAULA ALLEN—"There were a lot more sides than the American and the English. But I wouldn't have fought for either one of them."



MIKE REYNA—"I would've fought for the cause, and I'm not usually violent like that."



GERARD HEATHER—"I'd have been a founding father, since I don't trust anyone else. But sometimes I don't even trust myself."

could get into fighting the American Revolution — most of them on the American side, but a few on neither.

Paula Allen, a Native American Studies professor says, "There were a lot more sides than the American and the English. But I wouldn't have fought for either one of them. Why should I have?"

"I would've been neutral, which was the position of the overwhelming majority of the tribes at the time. I would've done nothing."

Mary Robertson, another native American, was also for total neutrality. "Or else fight both sides," she said.

Most, however, were more interested in beating the English.

"I wouldn't have fought for the cause and I'm not usually violent like that," said Mike Reyna, a sophomore business major, as he shrugged his shoulders. "They had a right to rule themselves. England had no right to govern the colonies."

Gerard Heather, a political science professor, contemplated a while before deciding. "I'd have been a reluctant revolutionary," he said finally.

"Reluctant because I think we had more opportunity to become an enlightened society by staying with Britain. However, remaining a colony would not have worked, so I'd have joined the revolutionaries."

He continued with a gleam in his eye, "I'd have been a founding father, since I don't trust anyone else. But," he shrugged, "sometimes I don't even trust myself."

Gordon Nichols, an exchange professor from England in the math department, wasn't as ready to fight the motherland as his students.

"In England, it's looked on as a guerrilla action, not a quest for freedom," he said. "These Americans were the inhabitants of the country."

"If I'd been living in America,

currently free on bail and will face trial this spring for her 1972 charges of possession of explosives and an automatic weapon.

"My concern was that Patty Hearst was all headline news," he said. "It was evident that Patricia Hearst was receiving preferential treatment.

"Every American should get a fair trial. Money and influence should not be a factor in getting a fair trial," he said.

Uno said that because of the positive response of the Japanese American community Yoshimura will not have to depend on a court appointed attorney.

The exact date of the trial, which will be held in Alameda County, is not known since Miss Yoshimura may have to testify at the Hearst trial and other charges against her may arise.

She may also be charged with harbouring a fugitive, Uno said, because she was caught with Patricia Hearst.

though, I probably would've been for it. There were quite a lot of repressive things going on."

He stopped short of charging up Bunker Hill, though. "I'm pretty passive, a bit of a coward, really."

Cecilia Vidal, a physical education junior, tended in that direction also. "I'm not the type of person to go marching off," she said. "But I do think there are more revolutionaries now than there were back then. People are more expressive today."

A humanities freshman who preferred to remain unidentified was also more philosophical. "The symptoms that caused the revolution are still here today," she said. "Taxation without representation; we have little voice in saying how our money is being spent."

"I'd have been on the American side — freedom and independence. I don't believe in violence though. I'd have been an underground kind of person."

William Mixon, a business management sophomore, wasn't ready to fight anybody. "I'd have been for the Indians," he said. "They were the inhabitants of the country."



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Push button brains replace slide rules

by Jack Svirsky

Death to the slide rule; long live the electronic calculator is the overwhelming opinion expressed by faculty and students alike.

The slide rule, long time companion to the student, is giving way to the electronic calculator. It is now a rarity to see a physics, chemistry, math, or business student clutching his slide rule on the way to class.

A calculator is easier to use, faster, more efficient and more accurate than the slide rule.

In a world where time is everything, a calculator gives the necessary edge to the highly competitive students.

Whether it gives a student an unfair advantage is best stated by Bob Fleharty, an engineering major, who said, "It's only as good as the person operating it. It's a time saver like any other mechanical device in society; like a blender."

The two main arguments against the calculator have been that not all students can afford them, and that it is a crutch.

According to Charles Shapiro, associate professor of physics, "many students are using calculators before they learn their numbers." But he is not against their use and suggests to students that they use them.

Edwin Motell, a professor of chemistry, used to forbid their use because not all the students could afford them due to their high price. Now with their dramatic drop in price he sees no reason not to use them because money is no longer an advantage.

He also said that calculators are cheaper than slide rules. He feels the only drawback is that students "will

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lose feeling for the meaning of numbers," but he feels that now he will be testing his students' knowledge of the principles of chemistry and not their knowledge of math.

On the other hand, Paul Ruiz, a world business managing major, will not use a calculator because he feels, "It'll stunt my mind. I'll feel helpless without it if one day I don't have it."

In the past, some professors have tried to forbid the use of calculators for tests, but all they did was succeed in creating an uproar and end up permitting their use.

Many professors now take into account the prevalence of calculators and structure their tests so that a calculator will not give any advantage over those relatively few students who still use slide rules.

The only drawback that exists is that some students have more expensive and complex electronic calculators than others. This gives them a slight advantage over the other calculator users, but only in extremely advanced and complex calculations.

They range in price from \$6.95 to \$795.00. They range in functions from simple arithmetic to mini-computers that do everything but enroll in the course. Right now, IBM has a computer that will fit on the top of a desk with room to spare. Maybe this will be the next step.

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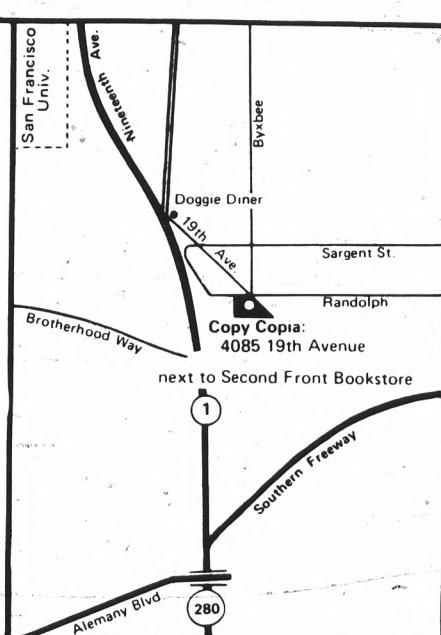


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If you knew, in advance that you had one last lecture to give, what would you say? Five faculty members in various departments at

San Francisco State University have agreed to present their "last" lecture. All students, faculty, and staff of San Francisco State University are cordially invited to attend this lunch-time lecture series. (Bring along your bag lunch and your imagination!)

THE LECTURES THE DATES AND THE PLACES

Thursday, March 4, 1976

Monday, March 8, 1976

Wednesday, March 17, 1976

Monday, March 22, 1976

Thursday, April 1, 1976

Dr. Mark Linenthal
Professor of English and Creative Writing
Science 147: 12:00 noon.

Art Hough
Professor of Broadcast Communication Arts
HLL 135: 12:00 noon.

Robert Johnson
Lecturer in Political Science
Acting Coordinator, Women Studies Program
Education 213: 1:00 p.m.

George Araki
Professor of Biology
Director, Center for Interdisciplinary and
Innovative Science
HLL 135: 12:00 noon.

Terry Sheehy
Lecturer in Film
HLL 135: 12:00 noon.

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Feminist funnies lampoon the ladies

by Mark Salditch

Batman, Spiderman, and all you other male chauvinist superheroes move over. Here comes *Wimmen's Comix*.

It was four years ago when a group of ten Bay Area women artists got together with the idea of a comic book written, illustrated, and edited entirely by women.

Wimmen's Comix grew out of necessity. "Our stuff wasn't macho enough for the male-oriented underground comix, or slick enough for Marvel or DC," said Becky Wilson, editor of the latest issue, and an SF State art major. "We needed someplace to publish our work."

From the beginning, *Wimmen's Comix* was designed to provide an alternative. It was to be a collective effort. The editorship of the book would rotate each issue, to give a woman the chance to have the responsibility and authority of that traditionally male role. Besides, it takes so much work to edit a comic book, nobody would take the job twice.

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They decided to call it the collective Women Artists and Cartoonist (WAAC), found a publisher (Ron Turner of Last Gasp Eco-Funnies), and *Wimmen's Comix* was born.

The members of the loose-knit WAAC collective had a lot to learn about publishing comic books. Nobody had ever negotiated a contract before. Simple production techniques had to be learned from scratch. Mechanical color separations had to be cut by hand.

A typical page of a comic story contains six to eight panels, each panel a complete illustration in itself. While over-ground comics are turned out on assembly lines with different people writing, drawing, and lettering the same story, the WAAC artists do all of the work. With the going page rate at \$35., working for *Wimmen's Comix* is definitely a labor of love.

"Comic illustration is the hardest work I've done," said Wilson. "Nobody makes a living off *Wimmen's Comix*, although some members of WAAC do support themselves as cartoonists."

The woman cartoonists are anything but subtle. A special Bicentennial issue has on its cover a picture of George Washington trying on a sash.

"Try to have it ready by next week," he tells his female assistant.

There are now about nine members

of WAAC, Terry Richards, Trina, Cecily Lang, Shelby, Barb Brown, Dot Bucher, Lee Marrs, Melinda Gebbe, and Becky Wilson. Lyn Chevley and Joyce Farmer, who published a women's underground called *Tits n' Clits*, make up the Orange County

chapter.

They try to show the whimsical, humorous side of women, without grinding any heavy political axes.

The female artists try to capture the crude humor of previous "underground comics."

Assembly bill may clarify education code

Continued from Page 1

The incident that spurred the CSUCSPA to action, according to Plotkin, took place at San Jose State University. President John H. Bunzel refused to sign the entire '74-'75 student budget because he wanted more money allocated to athletic scholarships. The students went to court over the issue, lost, and now have an appeal pending.

Assemblyman Nestande said the bill promises to be "very controversial." "Whenever you take power away from somebody it's controversial," he said. Nestande went on to say that the strength of the bill could be "overemphasized" by university and college presidents.

"The bill will probably get out of the assembly," Nestande said, "but in what format I cannot predict. I expect substantial opposition to the bill, but we haven't felt it yet. It's too early, the bill isn't widely known."



Wimmen's Comix, Number 5,
Copyright 1975

Viet students : refugees face bleak isolation

by Walther Wuttke

Vietnamese students at SF State are constantly reminded of the consequences of the war that ravaged their country for over a decade.

"I have not heard from my family for over a year now," says Thai Nguyen, an engineering major. The contact with Vietnam is almost disrupted. "The best way to send letters to Vietnam is via Paris," says Dung Ho, a business major, "because mail coming from the US is more likely to be censored."

There are approximately 70 Vietnamese students registered here this semester. "Many of the Vietnamese students dropped out of school, because they became desperate," says Han Nguyen, a chemistry major.

"When I came here three years ago, I planned on going back. Now I can't anymore."

After the Communist take over in April 1975, Vietnamese students received work permits to support themselves. Their student visa status was also changed to refugee status, making them eligible for financial aid.

The students still pay non-resident tuition. The earliest a Vietnamese student can apply for permanent residence is two years. After that the student still has to wait one more year to be eligible for residents tuition.

The Board of Trustees did nothing to change the situation, and Vietnamese students, just like all foreign students, are facing a \$70 per semester tuition hike next fall.

Many of the students must work now, as they no longer receive any help from home. "I don't have much free time, because I have two jobs and try to keep up with my studies," says Thai Nguyen, who came here four years ago.

Information about the new Communist government is scarce and unconfirmed. "There is some very little resistance against the



Dung Ho

government, and I heard about a 19 hour long fight in Hoc Mon, a town close to Saigon, but I do not know if it's true or not," says Tri Le, an engineering major.

There are also rumors about re-education camps. "They are probably like concentration camps", says Dung Ho. "My brother has been in a re-education camp since last April, and I don't know what is happening to him," says Han Nguyen.

"They (the government) have different kinds of camps according to the rank someone had in the army", says Tri Le.

"I remember having seen a picture of a famous general, doing peasants' work after his release."

One way of obtaining information is to read one of the Vietnamese newspapers published throughout the United States.

Many of the refugees are homesick and have a hard time adjusting to the American Way of Life. "Those who don't have relatives over here are very homesick," says Tri Le.

The refugees consider the Immigration Agency to be insensitive to their needs. "They made me fill out a big stack of papers, and my parents still could not come over," says Han Nguyen. "They just don't care what's happening to the refugees."

"I wish I could go back and see my relatives, but I don't want to live under Communism" says Tri Le.

"I still would like to go back if I am treated correctly, because I came over here in order to learn skills that would help my country after I return," says Dung Ho.

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Fighting to save a dime

by Rob Stuehler

The dime phone call in California is about to be cut off as part of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company's (PT&T) moves to make the telephone yield a higher return.

The PT&T plan to increase the payphone rate to 20 cents is just one of a "laundry list" of complaints that are surfacing against the privately run utility, according to Timothy Sampson, assistant professor of education and social work.

Last year, when Sampson worked with the statewide Citizens' Action League, (CAL) he headed Energy & Gas for People, a campaign that turned Pacific Gas & Electric Company's rate schedules upside down in favor of the small user.

Sampson, a lecturer in social work, education and urban studies, just returned from Washington, D.C. where he spoke on citizen group organization. He will meet with other members of CAL to decide which user complaints they will take a stand on.

"Now, we're in the process of developing a platform that will fight telephone company ripoffs," said Sampson.

CAL will publicly announce the definitive platform March 16, and then seek a response from PT&T.

The phone company practices that will be challenged are decided by user complaints, and by how many people are affected.

The group so far has outlined these issues:

■ Rate hikes are too frequent and too high.

■ Tax dodges the federal tax structures allow tax rebates to companies that provide a vital public ser-

vice. The law allows the rebate to be passed on to the consumer.

Instead, it becomes income that the utility doesn't have to report to the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The PUC then fixes the rates the utilities charge based on a false lower income.

■ Irrational rate scheduling—regular rates are continuously shuffled, as subterfuge for other price hikes. And the schedules are too complicated.

■ A need for multi-lingual operators and information service—the problem is not technical, but due to the lack of employees who can speak other languages in addition to English.

■ High charges for phone installation and monthly base rate. High volume users typically pay 25 per cent less than a homeowner.

"We will handle this fight like we did with PG&E," said Sampson. "We'll make a public issue that the phone company will have to respond to. They'll have to promise to flow the money back to the rate payer."

"At this point we work with the legislature and the PUC. They respond because of public pressure from citizens groups that we have worked with."

He sees their upcoming work with the PUC as critical since CAL doesn't use legal means.

Also, the "public utilities" are actually private corporations and are called IOU's (Investor Owned Utilities). The only reason they are regulated by the PUC is because they operate as an effective monopoly.

"The real public utilities aren't under the PUC. The Los Angeles

Department of Water and Power is an example," said Sampson. "It's a funny thing; the PUC exists only to regulate the private utilities. The PUC has provided a veil of public service."

Sampson plans to meet with members of the Phone Workers Union to find out what employee complaints are. "We need to coordinate our efforts with the southern chapter of CAL because two separate phone companies service the state."

Sampson talked of efforts in the past to effect changes in the public services that never got anywhere. "In most cases, it was like small unorganized groups 'tilting at windmills,' and the results weren't much," he said.

The fight with the phone company will take more than a year according to Sampson.

"The PG&E fight took 20 months but the telephone issue is likely to get people more involved, so it should be quicker," he said.

The ground work gained in CAL's fight with PG&E will help in the upcoming fight. Sampson says a recent California Supreme Court decision favors direct taxation of the utilities, "so we already have an opening there."



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Tyrone Guyton, dead at 14.



Mattie Shepherd demands justice

Photo-Barbara Jones

Mother claims police cover-up

by Judy Wines

Mattie Shepherd, demanding that the alleged murderers of her son be brought to trial, spoke here Tuesday.

The speech, sponsored by the Spar-tacus Youth League, was given in conference room A of the Student Union. About 20 people gathered to hear Shepherd talk about her son Tyrone Guyton who, at the age of 14, was shot twice in the back by Emeryville police.

"He and four other boys,"

Shepherd said, "asked if they could go to the bowling alley. On the way, Tyrone saw a car on the street that had been stalled there for several days, and tried to start it up. It started so he drove it off down the street. The police saw this and gave chase."

Shepherd said that the police shot at Guyton as he ran from the car in flight. She claims that a third shot was fired at Guyton after the handcuffs had been put on him.

The SYL said this cover-up points

clearly to the office of the Alameda County District Attorney, Lowell Jensen, who reviewed the case and called it justifiable homicide. Shepherd says her son was murdered and wants the case re-opened and three policemen involved brought to trial.

Two of the policemen, William Matthews and Thomas Mierkey, are still employed by the Emeryville police department. The third, Dale Phillips, has resigned from duty.

Student ID

The cost of being mugged

by Neil Martin

What's 50 cents? One of the least annoying aspects of the registration rigamarole must be that part of our fees are designated for a photo identification card. Yet every student pays 50 cents every semester for a card, whether he wants a new one or not, which is like a fleabite on the student body.

A casual survey, confirmed by Registrar Kris McClusky, indicates that most students use their first photo I.D. card semester after semester.

Out of an estimated enrollment of 24,600, about 3,500 photos have been taken so far this semester. Eight thousand photos were taken at the beginning of last semester, since there are more new students in the fall.

The cards were introduced in spring 1974. If a student has been carrying his original card five semesters and then loses it, he might wonder what he has been paying for when he is stung by the dollar charge for a replacement card.

Fifty cents from fees does not cover the cost of a new card. Neither is the dollar lost-card charge enough. Each card costs 76 cents. Each duplicate photo for a blink or sneeze at time of sitting adds 20 cents. The 3,000-exposure cartridges must be mailed to New York for processing and the cards mailed back, to be

mailed again to individual students. Staff costs for student assistants must be figured in.

For those students who don't need to replace a lost card, but merely want a new one, it's simple. "Vanity re-takes" are free. The old card must be surrendered for a new card, however, or a dollar will be charged.

The reason that a fee is charged every semester instead of just once for new students is because with mail registration, there is no way to differentiate between new and card semester after semester.

"It's easier to have a blanket charge because it's too hard to keep track of who has and who hasn't had a picture taken already," said Bruce Wright, student in charge.

No matter how many times the card cracks, a replacement is free as long as the old one is surrendered. The 50 cents per semester fee is charged according to assumed costs over time.

According to McClusky, an examination of costs versus student fee income may bring about a reduction in charge to 25 cents. The matter would be up to the Resource Management Committee.

If a student does not mind getting what he pays for, it is still possible to lead a normal student life without a photo I.D. card.

The standard pink registration card, now used as a temporary I.D., still enables the student to check out books from the library and athletic equipment from the P.E. departments. However, this is frowned upon once beginning-of-semester photo cards are back from processing. Check cashing, student rush and other student discount transactions are facilitated by the photo I.D. card.

The California State University and Colleges system requires uniformity of size and information on the cards. Sooner or later it will be possible for a card bearer to borrow books at different CSUC libraries by automated check-out system. There is the possibility of the card's inclusion into a University of California and California public library borrowing network.

The BookCenter

The BookCenter, in Marxist-Leninist Literature has moved to a new location: 518 Valencia St. S.F. 94110 626 2924

Earthquake

Continued from Page 1

him to be a bandit. "They decided I was all right, gave me an Orange Crush and some bread and insisted that I spend the night with them, as the road was too dangerous to travel."

After seven days he arrived at the border, where he took a bus back to the states. Last Friday he was home in San Francisco. His Master's degree sits newly framed atop his stereo. The trip to Guatemala is a graduation present not soon, nor easily forgotten.

Vet protest

Continued from Page 1

Deputy VA Director Fred Bradley arrived from his 17th floor office after the group had been denied entry by six armed security guards.

"We have nothing to do with discharges," Bradley said. "You have to go to military to have discharges changed."

"You're supposed to work for us but the VA doesn't do a damn thing," one of the protestors said.

"I work 14 hours a day," Bradley retorted, and both parties began a brief shouting match. "What the hell are you doing here if you're not vets?" Bradley demanded.

"We're in solidarity with the vets," one person said, while a UWC member told Bradley "...we're joining the vets in demanding jobs or income for all."

The protest subsided when the vets refused to meet Bradley individually.

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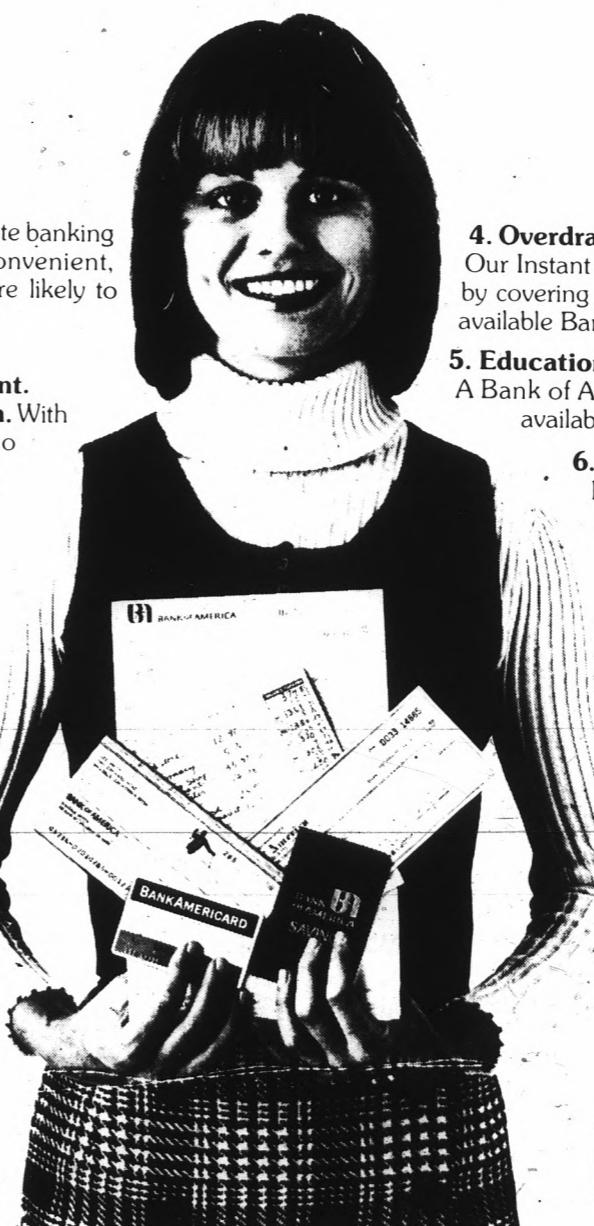
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editorials and opinions

PASU puzzle

The Associated Students book loan puzzle has only two possible explanations. It's either a case of sloppy bookkeeping by the Pan Afrikan Student Union, the group in charge of doling out the loans, or it's a classic example of what happens when special interests run a program intended for the general interest.

The problem put simply, is conflict-of-interest.

Last week Phoenix investigated the remarkably different accounting for the money by the PASU and by the administration Auxiliary Accounting Office. PASU claims there has been no money left in the fund since February 11. Auxiliary Accounting shows the fund to be solvent, with more than \$400 left on that particular date.

The only persons who know for sure how to solve this puzzle are the officers of PASU, and they're not telling. The organization refused to open its files to our reporters, and will give no reason why.

PASU deserves the credit for originating the AS-funded book loan concept. Having said that, we must now point out that conflicts-of-interest are invited by letting a political party carry the concept out.

A provocative number of names of PASU officers pop up on the list of those who received book loan funds. The only response of PASU to the disclosure has been a blind charge about alleged Phoenix "racism".

The racism charge came, not from PASU president Ernest Walker, Jr. (who refused to comment officially at all), but from Ralph Shuman. Shuman wears two hats in this controversy, and neither seems to fit. As the elected AS treasurer, he is obligated to scrutinize and watchdog AS money; as Zengers' quotable spokesman for PASU, Shuman is instead defending the slipshod practices that created the problem.

Authorization of money for the Zenger's budget must have the signature of PASU's Ralph Shuman. The AS newspaper has done aggressive investigative reporting in the past, but the present situation raises questions of independence and credibility. Zenger's version of the book loan's sudden depletion had the byline of Jamie Williams. Williams merely passed along Shuman's rhetoric.

There are plenty of things the AS can do to clean up this whole affair.

First, either the Legislature or the Board of Directors could remove the program from the special interests and let the AS executive branch run it.

Failing that, they could tighten up the application process so that only bona fide "hardship cases" and registered students could get loans. They could start by asking the Office of Financial Aid to review applications for authenticity.

Even without these reforms, AS officials should declare and enforce a doctrine that would open all their records to public inspection. That way outsiders can keep close watch on our money even if the AS administration finds it politically hazardous.

And finally, some AS body should shape a policy regarding conflict-of-interest at once.

If clearly defined and carefully drawn, such a rule might considerably reduce the chance of future abuses.

There's plenty of time for changes, but AS officials would do well to take a look at their calendars. The next election is weeks away — but closing fast.

Stingy Stonestown

by Kay Regar

Stonestown's refusal to allow students to park in the shopping center lot is unconscionable. Its position is that the parking lot is for shoppers at Stonestown stores and not for students attending class.

Students, as every businessperson in Stonestown knows, are consumers in a big way. Conveniently-located Stonestown draws a large amount of student trade. We buy clothes, school supplies, books, shoes, food, cigarette papers, drinks, whatever we need, from those merchants. Many students, such as

dorms live in the neighborhood and shop exclusively at Stonestown.

It is not too much to ask that, as a civic responsibility to ease the ever-increasing parking problem at State and as a debt of gratitude to the student consumer, Stonestown allocate some student parking space. They might even obtain a subsidy from the university for maintenance or, like our own overflowing parking facility, charge 25 cents.

If Stonestown continues to harass students parking at its lots, we should refuse to use its services. For a change, let the seller beware.

Phoenix / 1976

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The student as sucker

by Jack Svirsky

"Hi there folks, this is your inquiring reporter at work again, providing you, the reader, with the double scoops and hot flashes you demand and have come to expect from me. Today I have been fortunate enough to corner Grant M. Harding, president of the ASS. Grant, just what do the initials ASS stand for and just what does this organization do?"

"Thanks, I'm glad to be here and have this opportunity to talk to you and set the record straight for once and for all. ASS stands for Arrogant Student Saviors. It is a semi-secret elitist cult dedicated to the spending of other people's money."

"That's very interesting Grant, but how come your organization picked a college campus as its base of operations?"

"Well, college campus, such as San Francisco State University, is the ideal place for an organization such as mine. Students always have a few extra bucks to throw around and what better way?"

"Oh, then the ASS is like an investment broker. Students give you their money and you and your fellow ASS members invest it for them, giving them a dividend on it at the end of the semester. How noble!"

"No! You're just like the rest of the press, constantly distorting the facts and misquoting me. I'm leaving."

"I'm sorry. I must have misunderstood you. I apologize. Please stay."

"Okay, I if stay, but get it straight. We just squander the money. Once we get our hands on it, that's it."

"What's your budget like?"

"I'm glad you asked that. Our budget is \$250,000 per semester, or roughly \$10 per student."

"How does the ASS acquire this money?"

"Through the philosophy of Faganism?"

"Yes, no one ever notices that one extra outstretched hand in the confusion of registration. Students don't even realize they're paying."

"What does the ASS spend the money on?"

"Beer, beer and more beer; tons of paper clips; pay raises; party hats; crayons; self-portraits; jumbers to where ever our hearts desire; and just about anything and everything under the sun that is useless and in our own self-interest."

"Do you keep any financial records?"

"We sure do, on toilet paper. By the way, did you know that toilet paper is edible?"

"Yes, I've heard a rumor to that effect. Anyway, does the ASS have a motto?"

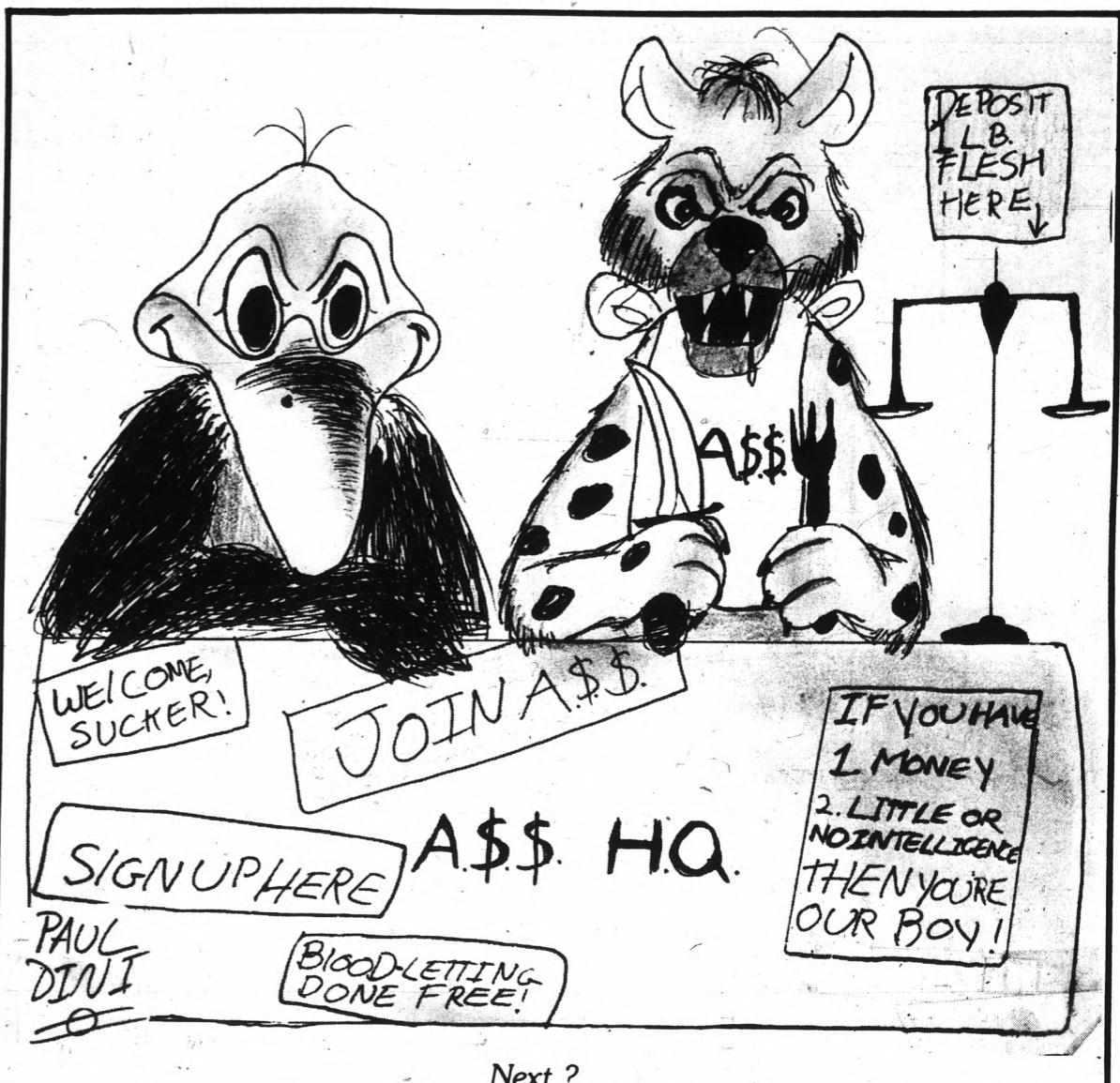
"It sure does. What's a cult without a motto? Our motto is, 'Never give a sucker an even break'."

"Okay Grant, one last question as I know you're a very busy man. How does one get to be a member of your organization?"

"To be a member, one must have ten friends who are willing to vote for him."

"Thank you Grant M. Harding and remember folks, you heard it first right here, not anyone can be an ASS. It takes perseverance, connections and guts."

In other words, if you pay the \$95.50 tuition for 12 or more units and CAR drops you to nine or less units, you either have to find alternate classes to take or you lose nine dollars.



Next?

Another administrative rip-off When CAR doesn't come through

by Julie Johnson

The administration is ripping us off again.

The problem: no tuition refunds for students who overpay their CAR registration by mail fees. The only students who are entitled to a refund are those who withdraw entirely from the university.

CAR will not process a request for classes unless the entire payment is made for the units requested. But CAR is also noted for dropping students from the classes requested as "unable to schedule". The class schedule states in the section under

refunds, "Except for non-resident tuition, no refund is due a student who enrolls in or drops to fewer units than he has paid for."

In other words, if you pay the \$95.50 tuition for 12 or more units and CAR drops you to nine or less units, you either have to find alternate classes to take or you lose nine dollars.

The student can choose to petition

for a refund. In order to do that he must go to Student Services and ask for a petition. The form has to be filled out, in essay form stating why he wants the refund in 50 words or more, and then returned by the second week of school. This semester the petition had to be returned by 5:00 February 12. The last day to add classes was February 11. After all this work, there still no guarantee that the refund request will be processed.

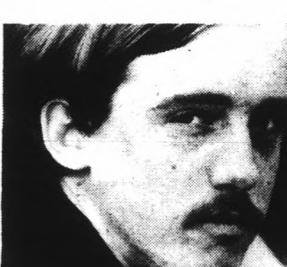
If a student continually pays the full tuition every semester and is continually dropped from classes, that's quite a loss in money. Due to time conflicts, many students can't find an alternate class to meet their requirements.

The administration must work to find a way that the money can be refunded in an efficient manner. The refunds could be in the form of vouchers to be used toward the next semester's tuition. Our administration knows that the Computer Assisted Registration is a vulnerable system. Often it will drop a student from a class with only 10 people signed up on the roster. And it automatically drops sophomores from many classes because they have the lowest priority on the class list. The priority list is seniors, graduate students first and then juniors, freshmen and sophomores last. That means if you are at the bottom of the list you probably won't get the classes you request.

Until CAR can be improved, the refunds should be automatic or at least easier to obtain.

Campus Query What are you going to do when you grow up?

by fulmore and riff



Ron Price, junior business major

I don't know. Getting through school is my priority right now. Past that I don't know. Find a job, I guess. My father works in computers and I've been interested in what he does, but I don't know much about the business field other than that. I think people are grown up when they are satisfied with themselves and their work and homelife. I've got a ways to go to grow up. I don't have any high ambition at this point. I'll get there someday.

Jon Lovett, elementary education graduate student

I'll probably be drawing social security and living out in the country somewhere just relaxing. I'd like to adopt some kids and buy a home. And I'd like to sell some cartoons to know that somebody besides me and my girlfriend appreciate them. I figure I can live to be at least 80. It will take me that long to do all the things I want to do. I think being grown up is becoming responsible for oneself. It took me 35 years to know what I wanted. For some people it just takes longer than for others.



Lynn Enrich, education graduate student

I'd like to think I'm already grown up. I think there's a point where you realize that you're not going to learn everything in life and you accept that. I think that is the point when you are grown up. I think that a lot of people treat college students as not being grown up, like professors sometimes. And I don't think this is right. I think college helps one to grow up. A big part of going to college is that you're exposed to other cultures and lifestyles.

Charles Elliott, junior business major

Right now I'm here getting an education. The more educated you are the happier you're supposed to be — enlightened I guess would be the word. In ten years I'll probably be a middle-class businessman or maybe I'll be into some type of international or multinational business. I like being single, so I can't see marriage in the next ten years. But by then I'll be settled down and know where I want to be. Right now I'm not quite sure what that will be.

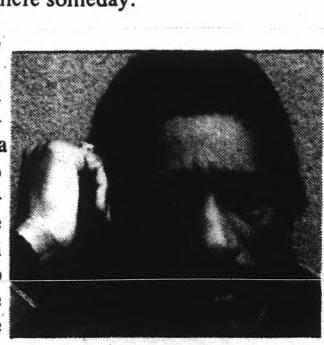




Photo-Riff

The killing of an SF basketball team

By Robert Rubino

Taiwan's China Airlines Women's Basketball Team won their 18th game in 23 days of touring the U.S. when their crisp passing and precision outside shooting defeated a game but outmatched Gators team, 106-66 yesterday.

Chang Hsiao-chu lead all players with 36 points, most of them coming on superb outside shooting. But it was her aggressive defense and deft ball handling that sparked the visitors.

"When I play, I have much energy," she said, explaining her performance in the game.

The tempo of the game was established early, when Taiwan's Lu Shui Li twice went the length of the court unmolested for a series of lay-ups. Those hoops put the Gators down, 16-6, and they would never get the score any closer.

"We knew all about their style," Gators coach Gooch Foster said. "We knew they usually don't work the ball in, that they're excellent outside shooters. We knew exactly what to expect but we couldn't stop them."

Three Gators players were still recuperating from the flu, including 6'1"

Diana Grayer who had a strong rebounding game but had trouble with stamina and had to spend more time than usual on the bench.

Lin Su-Mei's 30-foot swish shot near the end of the first half opened up an 18 point lead for Taiwan and brought the enthusiastic, near-capacity crowd to its feet cheering.

The second half was like a second game. The Gators sloppy passing caused innumerable turnovers in the second half making the outcome academic. Taiwan's team played consistent and aggressively in the second half, passing brilliantly, moving without the ball and initiating steals after steals.

After the game, barely stopping to catch their breath, the Taiwan women performed a Chinese folk dance to the delight of the crowd, some of whom joined in the dance. The Gators also joined the dancing making it an atmosphere of festivity.

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Ex-Chief goes for a doctorate

Tackling studies and football

By Linda Nanbu

Mundane jobs are usually taken by students working their way through school. However, Mike Oriard worked his way through graduate school by trying to destroy people.

Oriard, a part-time lecturer at SF State, was a member of the Kansas City Chiefs' special unit for three years, running down the field during punts and kickoffs.

"I highly recommend pro football to people to get them through grad school," he said. "I played because I had the opportunity, but grad school came first." Oriard attended the University of Washington for a degree in American Literature.

"If you can recognize the positive value of competition, football is

ideal," said Oriard. "The idea of really testing yourself and surviving is really gratifying. But I'll never experience that again. It's a completely non-intellectual atmosphere."

"Pro football is a strange, strange world. The values in pro football are a little bit strange. There's no real goal for most (players) beyond their playing career," he said.

Because of the players' strike in 1974, Oriard was cut from the Chiefs by former coach Hank Stram.

"He (Stram) really did like me," said Oriard. "But when he called me and asked me to come in and I wouldn't, he felt like a son had deserted him."

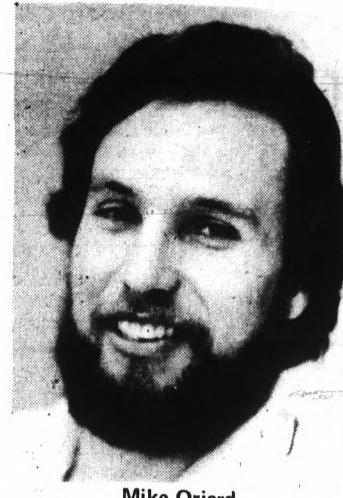
But there is not any bitterness between Oriard and the Chiefs. Stram

once praised him as one of the better special teams players."

"I was a good special teams person, which really surprised me, because I'm a very docile person. I really enjoyed it, but you can't keep up an interest in that."

Oriard will be getting his Ph.D. in American Literature in June, and plans to teach at Oregon State University in September. Included in his plans are classes in sports and fiction.

"Sports are so absolutely central to American life, they become a good index to American culture. It can be an extremely useful intellectual tool," Oriard said. "I want to convey a sense of values in my teaching."



Mike Oriard

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Calendar

BASKETBALL

Feb. 27-Gators vs. Sacramento State, here, 8:15 p.m.

SWIMMING

Feb. 26, 28-Far Western Conference Championships, here.

WOMEN'S TENNIS

Feb. 26-SF State vs. USF, there, 3: p.m. March 3-SF State vs. Mills College, here, 2:00 p.m.

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A Symposium in San Francisco, March 20-21, 1976

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Rocking in the '50s
educated in the '60s
unemployed in the '70s

Rock's diagnosis

by Marilyn Waterman

In times like these when a pop song and a rock star often mean little more than gimmickery and a high-powered PR machine, it's comforting to hear someone like Eric Isralow—alias Dr. Rock, ex-disc jockey and former Stanford lecturer—tell of those golden days gone by.

Those were the days of Rock and Roll—Little Richard, Billy Ward and the Dominos, Bill Haley, Elvis Presley, and others too numerous to mention—when mass commercialism and

himself, the history of Rock and Roll and that one affliction common to modern times: the man and the woman out of work. Even Dr. Rock is on unemployment.

"I see myself," said Isralow, "as part of a generation that grew up in the fifties, got their education in the sixties, and is out of work in the seventies."

Isralow, who holds a masters in psychology from the State University of New York at Buffalo, has only lately joined the ranks of the unemployed. A year ago he was a professor of Music and Culture at Stanford, and before that a disc jockey for KSFX.

But being an authority on Rock and Roll is a profession that offers only intermittent kinds of work. Not too long ago Isralow was hired as a temporary consultant by a major advertising firm. The firm wanted to know what sort of music would be gaining in popularity.

"This firm was pushing things like Annie Green Springs wine," said Isralow. "I told them that that was great, because with a recession economy more people would be drinking wine, listening to lively music on the radio, and going to discotheques."

Isralow began his career as an academic in Buffalo when, as a teaching assistant in Education, he developed lectures on the history of youth as reflected in music, essentially Rock and Roll.

Isralow's feeling, he says, was and still is that rock music was a folk art in its early period from 1954 to 1970, but now it has become a big business and thus is no longer truly Rock and Roll. He calls it Schlock and Droll.

In his house in Berkeley, Isralow, 32, sat at a large dining room table and sipped at a cup of tea. He talked about

plain greed had not yet shaken the folksiness out of the popular song.

Which is not to say to Isralow keeps a low profile himself. One may recall that it was Dr. Rock who staged a press conference at the Stanford Court Hotel on March 21, 1975 and declared Rock and Roll officially dead.

The press conference, attended by a large number of media heavies, consisted of Dr. Rock being carried on stage by four pall bearers to the tune of *Rock and Roll Is Here to Stay*, after which he got out of the coffin and smashed the record.

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"I've been collecting records all my

life," he said, "so by the time I went

to college I was a real fanatic about

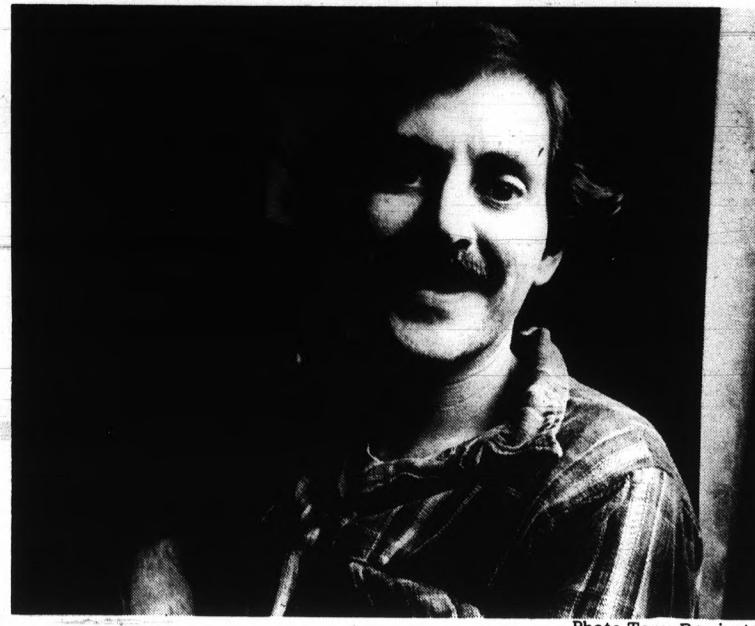
this kind of music. It was great being

able to turn it into a vocation: a Rock

and Roll professor."

Isralow, said Isralow, decided to hold

a dance where black bands would play



Eric Isralow, alias Dr. Rock, at his home in Berkeley. Photo-Tony Remington

would talk of Elvis and Pat Boone and how, in the Fifties, kids would try to identify with Pat if they were "college-bound", or with Elvis if they were "alienated."

Isralow then realized he would have an effective teaching tool if he took on the personality of the people he was lecturing about. He first came to class dressed as Elvis: he jumped up on a lab desk; swiveled his hips, and screeched out *Hound Dog*.

He showed up the next week as Pat Boone, wearing white bucks, a cardigan sweater, and argyle socks. His classes became so popular that, within a few semesters, he had over 300 students.

According to Isralow, the term "Rock and Roll" was a euphemism for making love coined in 1951 by a Cleveland disc jockey named Allan Freed. At that time, Rhythm 'n Blues music by black artists was becoming popular with white audiences.

Freed worked for a radio station that played mainly classical music. Sensing a growing interest in Rhythm 'n Blues, he began to devote one hour of air time each night to it.

Freed, said Isralow, decided to hold a dance where black bands would play

and rented a hall that held 2500. However, instead of the expected 2500, more than 25,000 people, both black and white, showed up.

"The police freaked out," Isralow said, "because, you've got to remember, this country at that time was really racist."

Isralow said that Pat Boone was invented to keep white kids away from what "white people were always afraid of—black people, sex and drugs."

One of the trends Isralow now sees in music is in the area of sexual liberation, especially women's.

"It seems," he said, "that you can't have a hit record anymore unless the woman has an orgasm in it."

"The playboy mentality has become the playgirl's," he said. "The situation is reversed. I was just reading about Miles Davis' wife, who supposedly has one of the most erotic acts in music right now."

"And that," he added, "is where it's coming down—I mean like The Tubes."

Isralow is now putting his energies into writing. He has just completed a short story called, *I Killed Rock and Roll But I Did Not Shoot the Deputy*.

Playing in the street beats employment

by Pat Konley

"The worst thing about being a street musician is the Moonies," said banjo player Drew Gilbride.

"Not only do they manage to chase your crowd away, but they go on to trick you into getting on their damn buses to Mendocino by offering you free donuts. It's really too bad, because after being on the streets from about noon to midnight, you really want to believe people."

Bob Murphy, the dobro and bass guitar player for the group at Fisher's Wharf, agreed and said, "Those damn Hare Krishnas aren't much better. They are downright rude to the crowd and just refuse to let them alone until the crowd disperses."

Jim Potter, a third member of the group, said, "It's really the shits when people take your picture and then don't at least offer you something for it. And as if that weren't bad enough, if you find a club or coffeehouse that isn't into the dance thing, they only want to pay about \$7.50 a musician because they know they have an abundance of people to choose from."

It was the fourth member of the group, Horatio, a mixed German Shepherd, that made the group stand out more on the competitive street scene. With no respect for his master's actions, he would go to sleep, or at least slip into a comatose state, as soon as the other three began to play their mellow bluegrass sounds.

"It's his way of being a part of the group," said Potter.

"We live in a small place and he gets paranoid when he thinks I'm going to leave him behind. So when he hears us play, he can at least be sure we'll be together for a while."

This is Potter's third winter on the street.

"Usually I play with a five-piece band in the Cannery. But this year we all sort of scattered and I didn't have

anything lined up," he said.

As is the case with many other street musicians, the group has only played together for about two months.

"I just got in from Texas," said Bob Murphy. "The winter street scene is tough. So instead of cutting our own throats by working individually, we pooled our talents."

Due to his experience, Potter is a more polished hustler than the others.

"How about a phantom set in Ghirardelli?" he asked. "On a night like tonight, we could probably draw quite a crowd before we'd be 'requested' to leave."

Murphy, who has a reputation among other various street people as the best dobro guitar player on the West Coast, started the set by challenging Gilbride to a rendition of *Dueling Banjos*.

A crowd gathered quickly when it recognized the theme from the movie *Deliverance*. Those who appreciated the group were young and in jeans. They smiled, toe-tapped, and generally offered nickels, dimes and quarters. Yet even the most open admirers stayed only 10 or 15 minutes.

The act was quite professional. While Gilbride strummed his banjo, he pensively smoked a cigarette. The red tip glowed fiercely each time he changed melodies.

The tall, fragile, Scandinavian-looking Murphy made his dobro playing more interesting by wearing white gloves.

After the hour-long set, roughly \$15 had been collected. In need of repose and "an ounce of relaxation," the four headed for the top of a nearby garage.

"We make enough to pay the bills," said Gilbride, "and it sure beats the hell out of working at some place like MacDonald's."

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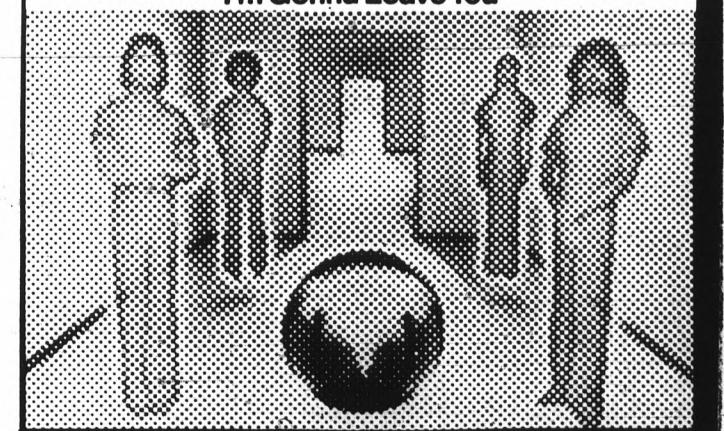
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A Quadrcentennial Event



First Unitarian Church's "Inner Face"

Back words

Dominoes for fun and profit

by Sue Elliot

The decor at the Commercial Club is plush, red leather on rosewood. The air is smoky this Saturday morning (Feb. 21) from Havana cigars and Sherman cigarettes. The faces are serious and intent on the game.

"Gentlemen, take your tables," said the announcer, and the 32 finalist teams in the 15th annual World Championship Domino Tournament (Feb. 21) began to play.

One hundred and eighty-six teams paid \$125 each to be in the tourney. "It isn't for the masses," said Ned Meister, one of the tournament organizers, "but it's a good tourney and a good cause."

"Nobody can cheat at this game," he said. "To mix my genders, there are 186 teams of gentlemen here today."

Meister explained the gentlemanly nature of the day saying that in San Francisco "you're limited to playing (dominoes) in private clubs like the Commercial, Bohemian and Engineers' clubs."

Dress for the event was business casual — quite a few suits and ties and at least one young executive sporting a pipe and deck shoes.

San Francisco is becoming a domino center. "I've never seen a city with such a fetish for dominoes and dice," said a young woman whose "Hello" tag just said Joni.



The Crown Zellerbach fountain winding through the plaza

By Rob Stuehler

One gets an impression of rain at the Crown Zellerbach plaza. The air is wet with mist and it sounds like a downpour.

You think of umbrellas and slick, glassy city streets reflecting the lights and movement that surround this sunken garden. But the sun shines between the skyscrapers here on Market Street, quelling, slightly, the careful illusion.

The spell is broken just enough to

remind you that the source is one of man's oldest inventions, the decorative fountain.

"Fountains are common to all cultures," said Elio Benvenuto, sculptor and director of the San Francisco Art Commission.

Benvenuto thinks "racial memory" causes man to have an unquenchable interest in water. Besides being necessary for survival, water is a symbol of civilization.

The founding fathers of San

Francisco were no different. They wanted artwork to enhance the rough and tumble city and according to Benvenuto, "fountain was a catchword everybody could understand."

"A piece of sculpture was more appreciated if it spouted water," he said.

The art commission has turned down proposed fountains for many public places in the city, even where the setting is attractive.

"It's a windy city," Benvenuto said, "and the spray might be a nuisance to people passing by."

Fountains need maintenance. Pumps, and plumbing need service. They need frequent cleaning and cost money to run.

One fountain that was designed to spill torrents of water is the



Dolphins frolic in the afternoon sun.

Photos-Heinz Ludke

Valliancourt fountain. It could be appreciated from a distance. Or the more adventurous could climb around it for a total experience.

"It suffers from not enough water flow. The idea was to have the sound of the water drown out the traffic from the Embarcadero Freeway. The pump system is not big enough. For the size of the fountain, the water only trickles," Benvenuto said.

Water is often used in more subtle ways. The sound is always desired, but the gurgling of a small fountain is only a reminder of water, and of detail to be studied.

In meticulously groomed gardens, expanses of carefully-raked sand communicated eternity to the Zen philoso-

pher. Weathered rocks meant the passing of years, and flowing water became the message of life.

Ruth Asawa-Lenier, an artist who lives and works in San Francisco, finds inspiration for much of her work in the simple lines of nature.

Her philosophy is that "less is more."

She did a fountain for the plaza at Ghirardelli Square. Two mermaids sit on lily pads in the center of a pool. The theme uses a simple jet of splashing water for sound.

It's a contrast to the crashing cascades of the Crown Zellerbach fountain, but the sound is still effective.

She also designed a circular mural in bronze bas-relief for the Hyatt Hotel on Sutter Street. It is titled, "San Francisco Fountain."

"The architect wanted the fountain for its sound," she said. "I was interested only in the mural design." The mural shows scenes of San Francisco in fantasy proportions.

A fountain called "Inner Face" by sculptor Aristides Demetrios, at the First Unitarian Church on Geary and Franklin Streets, uses water in a different way.

"I use two models in designing a work. A small model for the concept and a middle model for the proportions, especially when water is involved," Demetrios said. When he does a fountain, he uses the philosophy that "It must be a marriage of the water to the sculpture."

"I came down from Ukiah. All a 14 year-old can do in the city is get his shoes shined. So one day while doing that, I noticed a huge tattoo sign in the back of a shoe store and got started," said Tuttle.

He bused down every weekend after that to study under Master Tattoo Artist Bert Grimm. As a U.S. Marine, he went to Japan and Hong Kong to learn oriental techniques. Since then, he has been throughout Europe and the South Pacific to gather all possible information so as to preserve the historical and sociological meanings of tattooing.

"Tattooing is as important to the Samoans as it is to me," said Tuttle. "Only the most revered people in that culture, kings and warriors, get tattooed."

"When they saw me, they made me an honorary chieftan. So you can understand why I feel the need to be of any help to the Samoans that I can," said Tuttle.

"Tattooing has had various sociological meanings throughout history. Some people, like the Samoans, used tattoos to show respect. Others, like the ancient Greeks, often branded criminals with the same technique."

"Tattooing today don't serve any such cause. Instead they seem to be viewed as a permanent form of body jewelry. With today's free life styles, more and more women are trying it," said Tuttle.

"Though most people have already considered the permanency issue before they come to me, I do sort of counsel them so as not to have any dissatisfied customers. I feel I can honestly say we never have an unhappy customer."

Because he dislikes working with big designs and lots of colors, Tuttle only tattoos women.



Lyle Tuttle displays his masterpiece.

Photo-Russ Lee

"Usually they have something in mind when they come in. We discuss where they want it and how big and I go to work. Though I can't say as I've seen any trends, butterflies and other assorted dainty things mostly, there hasn't been any demand for names like men request," said Tuttle. "The whole process for about an inch tattoo takes about 15 minutes from start to finish and costs from \$25 to \$30. The nonallergenic, indelible dye is implanted under the skin by a small set of needles which are either enjoyable or excruciating."

Protect your rights; assert yourself

by Wendy Gilbert

A young man, in a voice quaking with resentment, complains to a clerk that his new \$33 shoes are falling apart and he wants his money back. "It's the store's policy not to give cash refunds," she said firmly. Defeated by the finality of her words, he leaves feeling embarrassed and angry.

If he had been a member of one of the assertion training programs which are appearing nationwide in meeting halls, medical centers and universities, he might not have given up so easily.

People are turning to assertion training, a new group approach which seeks to correct undesirable patterns of behavior without attempting to get at any deep-seated psychological causes.

According to Herbert Fensterheim, a behavior therapist, assertion training is the key to a "happy nonneurotic life." He believes that "inappropriate meekness" is a learned behavior that can be changed.

Fensterheim's book, *Don't Say Yes When You Want To Say No*, and Manuel Smith's, *When I Say No I Feel Guilty*, are the foundations for an assertion training program at SF State.

Ruth Cummings, Elizabeth Jackson, and Sally Lovett, of the Student Counseling service, are currently leading the training groups.

The three groups contain students, faculty and staff members who meet once a week to share their experiences and goals for assertive behavior.

Ruth Cummings, who heads a group with Elizabeth Jackson, believes that a lack of assertiveness is usually a result of conditioning.

"It could start at home, when you feel resentful because of parents who have certain goals for you that you feel you have to fulfill," she said.

"Or it could happen by actually being told, in no uncertain terms, that you are inferior, you're not as good as your brother," or "look at what your sister has done."

Cummings objects to Fensterheim's statement which implies that non-assertive people are neurotic.

"A lot of people come to us for counseling, and they don't need to be told that they have needs. The fact that they come is enough. It takes people a lot of nerve to come here sometimes, so words like neurotic or sick or inadequate, all these really negative terms, will stay with them. We use positive terms and say 'OK, you need some kind of support.'"

The group members assign themselves exercises that call for assertive behavior, and then discuss the results at their weekly meetings. One of the assignments requires a person to buy an item and return it to the store, asking for a refund.

"When they come in they have something they want to work with, that's the contract. They want to do something about a situation, and they don't feel they can do it because of a lack of self-confidence, or a fear of recrimination."

Most of the situations brought up in the group involve the member's difficulty in communicating in different kinds of relationships.

"We are not trying to say that any of this is easy," said Cummings. "A lot of it is painful. It is scary to be able to say something to another person that you feel might not go over too well. You have no guarantee of what's going to happen because you're interrelating with another human being."

The focus of assertion training is on the individual taking responsibility for what he allows others to do for him, such as learning to say no and acting on what he wants to do, rather than on what he thinks he should do.

Practitioners of assertion training differentiate between assertiveness and aggressiveness. They believe that assertiveness is the mean between aggressiveness, which they define as a pushiness without consideration for other people, and non-assertive behavior.

Jim Spillane, a teacher of assertion training at Heliotrope open college, believes that assertiveness is an essential principle for honest and direct relationships.

"People need it," he said. "They are used to not being direct and not knowing how to handle criticism. People make excuses and say 'I can't' instead of 'I won't.'"

According to Spillane, the first assertiveness training groups in the Bay Area were designed for women. Coed groups didn't start in San Francisco until about six months ago.

The SF State Women's Center is planning a weekend assertiveness workshop in April. Its format includes video play-back, role playing, and learning assertive exercises and posture.

The members of the group will act out different situations on video tape, using role playing techniques. The film is then played back with the instructor freezing the picture to point out significant behavior patterns.

Jami Ramirez, assistant director of the Women's Center said, "The idea of assertiveness training is not just to help the passive people assert themselves, but to do it in a positive manner, in a way to get results in what they're trying to accomplish."

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The Advertising Club has meetings every Wednesday at 3 p.m. in the Student Union. Junior and senior marketing, journalism, broadcast and art students are encouraged to attend.

Students who are concerned about or have questions on grades, careers, schedules, add and drops, gripes, etc., can visit the counseling/advising center in BSS 123. It's open Mon. 10-12, 3-4:30 p.m.; Tues. 10-4, 6:30-9 p.m.; Wed. 10-4 p.m.; Thurs. 9-1, 5:30-8:30 p.m.; and Fri. 10-2 p.m.

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AD CLUB

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FILM FESTIVAL

A "Dustin Hoffman Film Festival" will be presented from noon to midnight in the Student Union's Barbary Coast Room on Saturday, Feb. 28. The films *Lenny*, *Straw Dogs*, and *The Graduate* will be shown at 12 and 6 p.m. Admission for each session is \$2.50 for students with identification.

SPEAKER

Philosopher Raya Dunayevskaya, author of *Philosophy and Revolution*, will speak on "Women as Thinkers and Revolutionaries" at noon Thursday, Mar. 4, in HILL 135.

BAND

City Sounds will present "Main Squeeze" from 1:30 to 3 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 26 at the Student Union's Barbary Coast Room. The band plays a blend of rhythm and blues reggae and rock. Admission is free.

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